

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Name: Sandra Harrigan
Received call: ()
Initiated Call: (X)
Title: Environmental Scientist
Firm: Tetra Tech EM Inc.
Date: November 16, 2009
Signature: *Sandra Harrigan*

Name: Burl Maupin
Firm: Tennessee Department of Environment and
Conservation (TDEC), Division of Remediation
(DOR), Knoxville Field Office
Title: Environmental Protection Specialist
Telephone Number: (865) 594-5479
Time: 10:45
Signature: *Burl K. Maupin*

Subject: General information about Smokey Mountain Smelters (SMS) property located in Knoxville, Tennessee

TELCON SUMMARY

I contacted Mr. Burl Maupin, of TDEC DOR to obtain general information about the Smokey Mountain Smelters facility located in Knoxville, Tennessee. Mr. Maupin is the TDEC DOR Environmental Protection Specialist in charge of the SMS facility. Below is a summary of the information provided by Mr. Maupin.

- The Knoxville Fertilizer Company, which operated on the SMS property, used sulfuric acid in the production of fertilizer. Information about fertilizer produced by a sulfuric acid process is contained in the 2005 expanded site inspection (ESI) report prepared by TDEC.
- The extent of the exterior or salt cake waste pile is larger than what is presented as an orange striped area on the site layout map in the 2009 draft Integrated Site Assessment Sampling report. Based on visual observations and sampling data, the boundary of the pile extends farther to the west and into the on-site pond on the east.
- A landfill was never located at the SMS property. Some of the file information refer to the exterior waste pile as a landfill. The reason for this is because at that time the property map draftsman and personnel conducting the inspections may not have been familiar with Hazard Ranking System (HRS) definitions for landfill and pile. At the time any reference was made to a landfill, the words dump and landfill are believed to have been used interchangeably for disposal areas.
- Soil might have been placed on the exterior waste pile a couple of times during dumping that occurred for more than a ten year span. This practice was not done as contemporaneous soil deposition with waste disposal as defined in the HRS rule. Once the State told SMS to cover the waste. SMS indicated that they intended to cover the waste, a time or two. The borings advanced by REAC in 2006 show some soil at various depths. Based on the borings the soil is not continuous throughout the exterior waste pile and does not meet the HRS definition of a landfill as having contemporaneous soil deposition with waste disposal.
- There are some differences with the materials contained in the interior and exterior waste piles. The interior waste pile contains primary aluminum smelting waste and the exterior waste pile contains secondary aluminum smelting waste. One of the major differences is the ammonia content in the two piles. The interior waste pile contains a higher concentration of ammonia. Mr. Maupin indicated that he will send a copy of a study that he conducted on the interior and exterior waste piles. Mr. Maupin also indicated that EPA conducted a study on the interior and exterior waste piles in 2009.
- SMS kept records of the material that they received for recycling and materials returned to some of the companies that sent materials to them. Receipts of many of these items were submitted to EPA Region 4. These items might be able to document constituent or wastestream for HRS scoring.

- The aluminum smelting waste that was disposed in the exterior waste pile was reactive with water. The aluminum smelting waste (salt cake or dross) would react, get hot, and give off ammonia when wet. Materials contained in the waste pile would catch on fire from the heat that was released from the aluminum smelting waste. The aluminum smelting waste in the exterior waste pile has lost some of the reactivity from when it was first disposed in the exterior waste pile.
- The exterior waste pile and interior waste piles were left in place after SMS ceased operations in 1984 year.
- There are several seeps on the southern end of the exterior waste pile; the main seep is located at the southeastern corner of the pile. The main seep was sampled by TDEC in March 2001. One of The other seeps that is often visible is located about 50 feet to the west at the base of the pile near rusted drums.
- The exterior waste pile might cover up a portion of the on-site tributary located east of the pile. Some of the older topographic maps from 1966 or 1942 might show the location of this stream.

RESPONSE REQUIRED

(x) None () Phone call () Memo () Letter () Report

cc: File (x) Project Manager () Principal Investigator () Other (specify)